
NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.
(A) German (B) Swiss (C) French (D) American
2. Match the term with the statements given below:
A 'Utopian Society' is
(i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
(ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
(iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
(iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (ii) only (D) (iii) only
3. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because
(A) it ensures protection to all inhabitants.
(B) it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
(C) it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.
(D) it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.
4. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(A) Britain (B) Russia (C) Prussia (D) Switzerland
5. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:
(A) The Russian Revolution
(B) The French Revolution
(C) The American Revolution
(D) India's First War of Independence
6. The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was
(A) to conquer the people of Europe.
(B) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.
(C) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.
(D) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world
7. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:
(A) The French Revolutionary Code
(B) Napoleonic Code
(C) European Imperial Code
(D) The French Civil Code
8. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?
(A) England (B) Spain
(C) Regions under French control (D) Poland
9. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?
(A) Otto von Bismarck (B) Giuseppe Mazzini
(C) Mettemich (D) Johann Gottfried Herder

10. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:
(A) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
(B) the right to vote for all adults.
(C) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
(D) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.
11. The Treaty of _____ recognized Greece as an independent nation:
(A) Vienna 1815 (B) Constantinople 1832
(C) Warsaw 1814 (D) Leipzig 1813
12. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?
(A) Garibaldi (B) Bismarck (C) Mazzini (D) Duke Metternich
13. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?
(A) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
(B) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
(C) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
(D) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.
14. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in
(A) Danish victory (B) Prussian victory
(C) French victory (D) German victory
15. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?
(A) Giuseppe Garibaldi (B) Victor Emmanuel II
(C) Count Cavour (D) Giuseppe Mazzini
16. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?
(A) Count Cavour (B) Bismarck (C) Garibaldi (D) Giuseppe Mazzini
17. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:
(A) Marianne (B) Union Jack (C) Britannia (D) Germania
18. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:
(A) Russian empire (B) Ottoman empire (C) German empire (D) Habsburg rulers
19. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe?
(A) Autocratic (B) Democratic (C) Aristocratic (D) Dictatorial
20. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following:
(A) Kitagawa Utamaro (B) Richard M Hoe
(C) Voltaire (D) Frederic Sorrieu
21. Napoleon invaded Italy in
(A) 1821 (B) 1790 (C) 1905 (D) 1797
22. Which of the following artists painted the image of Germania?
(A) Philip Veit (B) Frederic Sorrieu (C) Ernst Renan (D) Richar M Hoe

23. Who hosted the 'Treaty of Vienna'?
- (A) Frédéric Sorrieu (B) Victor Emmanuel
(C) Duke Metternich (D) Giuseppe Garibaldi
24. What does 'Absolutist' mean?
- (A) A Philosophy (B) A Theory
(C) Monarchical Government (D) A Painting
25. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise ?
- (A) Peace (B) Equality (C) Justice (D) Liberty
26. What was the main intention behind 'Treaty of Vienna of 1815'?
- (A) Restore republics (B) Restore democracies
(C) Restore monarchies (D) None of these
27. Name the customs union formed by Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
- (A) Elle (B) Zollverein (C) Zweibiicken (D) La Patrie
28. What did 'Das Volk' stand for?
- (A) Democracy (B) Factory workers (C) Slum dwellers (D) Common people
29. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?
- (A) Concept of government by consent
(B) Freedom of markets
(C) Cultural movements
(D) Freedom of an individual
30. Who were the Junkers?
- (A) Soldiers (B) Large landowners (C) Aristocracy (D) Nobility
31. Which one of the following areas was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
- (A) The Balkans (B) Great Britain (C) Italy (D) Germany
32. Assertion (A): During the eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of a middle class.
Reason (R): The emergence of the middle class happened on account of royal patronage.
- (A) A is true, R is false
(B) A is false, R is true
(C) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(D) Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A